#### CHAPTER 1.1.1.

# DEFINITIONS

Article 1.1.1.1.

## Aquaculture Aquacultural activities

any activity concerning farming, including marketing, processing, etc., of aquatic animals.

# Buffer zone1

means an area established and maintained using measures based on the epidemiology of the disease under consideration, to prevent spread of the disease agent out of the infected zone.

The buffer zone should be established by the Competent Authority(ies) concerned and subjected to surveillance to confirm there has been no spread from the infected zone.

#### Compartment

one or more *aquaculture establishments* under a common biosecurity management system containing an aquatic animal population with a distinct health status with respect to a specific *disease* or *diseases* for which required surveillance; and control and biosecurity measures are applied and *basic biosecurity conditions* are met applied for the purpose of international trade. Such *compartments* must be clearly documented by the *Competent Authority(ies)*.

### Diseases listed by the OIE

diseases that fulfil the criteria outlined are listed in Chapter 1.1.23. of this Aquatic Code.

#### Free compartment

means a *compartment* that fulfils the requirements for freedom from the *disease* under consideration, according to the relevant chapter in this *Aquatic Code*.

### Free country

means a country that fulfils the requirements for freedom from the diseases under consideration listed by the OIE according to the relevant chapter in this Aquatic Code. and approved as such by a Competent Authority.

# Free zone

means a zone that fulfils the requirements for freedom from the diseases under consideration listed by the OIE according to the relevant chapter in this Aquatic Code. and approved as such by a Competent Authority.

# Infected zone – current definition (Code 2004)

means a clearly defined zone in which a disease of aquatic animals included in this Aquatic Code has been diagnosed. This area must be clearly defined and decreed by the Competent Authority in accordance with the environment, the different ecological and geographical factors, the epidemiological factors and the type of aquacultural activity being practised.

Within and at the border of an infected zone, there must be official veterinary control of aquatic animals and aquatic animal products, their transportation and slaughtering.

The time during which the infected zone designation remains in effect will vary according to the disease and to the sanitary measures and control methods applied.

The text highlighted in yellow shows changes made to the text at the January 2005 meeting of the Commission.

# Infected zone – definition proposed

means a zone in which a disease has been diagnosed. The infected zone must be clearly defined by the Competent Authority(ies) concerned and may be separated from the rest of a country by a huffer zone.

### **Infection**

means the presence of a multiplying or otherwise developing the disease agent in a the host.

### Notification

the procedure by which:

- a) the Veterinary Administration informs the Central Bureau,
- b) the Central Bureau informs the Veterinary Administrations of Member Countries

of the suspicion or confirmation of a disease outbreak, according to the provisions of Section 1.2. of this Aquatic Code.

### Water catchment

an area or basin of land bounded by natural features such as hills or mountains, into from which all run-off water flows.

# Zone – current definition (Code 2004)

means a portion of one or more countries comprising an entire catchment area from the source of a waterway to the estuary, more than one catchment area, part of a catchment area from the source of a waterway to a barrier, or a part of the coastal area, or an estuary with a precise geographical delimitation, that consists of a homogeneous hydrological system. Such gones must be clearly delineated on a map of the territory of the country(ies) concerned by the Combetent Authority.

#### **Zone** – definition proposed

a portion of one or more countries comprising:

- a) an entire water catchment from the source of a waterway to the estuary or lake, or
- b) more than one water catchment, or
- c) part of a water catchment from the source of a waterway to a barrier that prevents the introduction of specific disease or diseases, or
- d) part of a coastal area with a precise geographical delimitation, or
- e) an estuary with a precise geographical delimitation,

that consists of a contiguous hydrological system with a distinct health status with respect to a specific disease or diseases for which required surveillance and control measures are applied and basic biosecurity conditions are met for the purpose of international trade. All areas of the zone must have the same health status. The zones must be clearly documented (e.g. by a map or other precise locators such as GPS co-ordinates) by the Competent Authority(ies).